technical manual

CORNICE
ZINC ALLOY
TEMPER

SHEET METAL FLASHING

AIA File No. 12-H

THE CHOMES CO., INC. • UNION WHARF • BOSTON 13, MASS.

SERVICE TO ARCHITECTS and SHEET METAL FABRICATORS

SECOND EDITION

You are invited to make full use of our architectural and technical service which provides reliable information for special installations and specifications of Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy Metal in various types of buildings — without obligation.

CORNICE
ZINC ALLOY
TEMPER ®

Sheet Metal Flashing Technical Manual

Flashing details in the following plates have been intentionally enlarged or distorted, and built up roofing omitted, to clarify for the reader the various applications of Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy metal.

THE CHOMES COMPANY, Inc.
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FOREWORD

For more than a century zinc has been the traditional roofing material specified by architects and designers in many areas throughout Europe and America and particularly in coast line cities where only zinc could resist corrosion from salt atmosphere. The evidence of zinc surviving from corrosion is overwhelming.

Today, after extensive research and development, we have Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy. It is being specified more and more by leading architects and designers for flashings in building construction because of its durability and economy.

As a result of the great demand for our Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy in new construction we have prepared this Manual of designs, details and specifications for the proper installation of our metal. The recommendations in this Manual have been prepared in collaboration with engineering and construction authorities who have specified and used Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy.

Our purpose in publishing this Manual is to be of assistance to all who are interested in the proper application of Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy.

SUGGESTED SPECIFICATIONS

1. General Conditions

General conditions of this contract, supplemental general conditions and instructions to bidders are a part of this division of the work and by reference included herein:

(a) Nailing Provisions — The general contractor shall provide the sheet metal and/or roofing contractor, according to details on the plans, with furring, blocking, backing and all other wood members not commonly provided by the sheet metal trade, for attaching sheet metal detailed on the plans, all to the satisfaction of the sheet metal contractor.

(b) Scope of Work — The sheet metal and/or roofing contractor shall furnish all labor, materials and equipment to complete all metal flashings and sheet metal work as shown on drawings and/or as herein specified.

(c) Work Included:
  (1) Gravel Stops
  (2) Edge Strips
  (3) Fascias
  (4) Flashings
  (5) Coping Flashings
  (6) Thru Wall Flashings
  (7) Spandrel Flashings
  (8) Standing Seam Roofing and Parapet Backing
  (9) Flat Seam Roofing
  (10) Concealed Gutters
  (11) Other Metal Work, see details

2. Materials

(a) Sheet Metal — shall be Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy as manufactured by The Chomes Company, Inc., Boston 13, Mass., or an approved equal material.

(b) Nails — for fastening cleats and edge strips shall be zinc coated, aluminum or solid zinc (of the Stronghold type) with large flat heads and sharp points. Nails shall be of sufficient length to penetrate wood sheathing or framing not less than ⅞ of an inch. Provide also washers of lead or of neoprene where called for in specifications in connection with the nails.

(c) Solder — shall be in bar form consisting of 50% pig virgin lead and 50% pure block tin.

(d) Flux — shall be cut using zinc strips and killed in hydrochloric acid or other approved type of rosin type flux.

(e) Sheathing Paper — shall be rosin-sized or glazed asphaltic paper of a chemically neutral material.

(f) Roofing Felt — shall be saturated with asphalt and/or pitch, chemically neutral type and shall weigh 15 lbs. per 100 sq.

(g) Cleats — shall be approximately 2″ wide by 3″ long and shall be made of .027″ Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy unless otherwise noted. One end shall be locked loosely into the seam or into the folded edge of the Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy sheets and the other end shall be nailed with two nails and folded back over the nailheads.

(h) Elastic Cement — mastic or caulking materials shall be non-hardening type under heat and/or cold and shall be free from ingredients that would damage zinc alloy metals.

3. Workmanship in General

This contractor shall report in writing to the architect and to the general contractor any defects in the construction to which Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy is to be applied. Surfaces in general shall be smooth, clean and free from imperfections which would prevent proper application of metals and the production of a sound, acceptable and workmanlike job.

(a) Forming — Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy metal shall be formed on a bending break. Shaping, trimming and hand seaming is to be done on a bench insofar as practical, with proper sheet metal working tools. The angles and bends and folds which are interlocking the metal shall be made with full regard for expansion and contraction to avoid buckling and/or fullness in the metal after it is in service. Caution shall be exercised when bending in temperatures below 50° F.

(b) Joining — Unless otherwise specified, the Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy metal shall be fastened with loose lock and slip joints. Lock joints are to be made so that slight adjustments of the sheets can be made and at the same time remain weather tight. Slip (expansion) joints shall be filled with an approved non-hardening type caulking compound.

(c) Soldering — in general shall be avoided except such as soldering at corners and at points between expansion joints. Surfaces to be soldered shall be carefully cleaned of dirt and oxide. For best results, soldering iron shall be at proper heat to flow solder and produce metal joinings without damage to materials. After the solder has hardened, all acid or flux shall be cleaned or removed.

(d) Workmanship — It is the intent of this specification to imply that a complete, workmanlike, neat and clean job be accomplished. Provisions shall be made if the work is not done as a part of the roofing contract to be certain that the roofing materials are kept off the exposed faces of the metals where they would be unsightly and any roofing material which shall reach such surfaces shall be cleaned quickly from the metal. At least, it shall not be left for more than a 1-hour period.

SUGGESTED SPECIFICATIONS FOR GRAVEL STOPS and FASCIAS

Gravel stops and/or fascia gravel stops shall be of the thickness as specified and shall be formed as detailed in the drawings. The horizontal apron terminates in a ½″ folded edge to engage cleats. The lower vertical edge terminates in a ½″ folded edge, canted outward 45° to form a drip edge. Gravel stop rise shall be 1″ vertically above the edge of the roof, bent back upon itself and returned upon the roof as a flashing for a minimum of 4″ extending into the plies of roofing. The inside horizontal edge of the flashing returned ½″ as specified, shall be attached to the roof with cleats, two zinc coated nails per cleat. The cleat metal shall be bent back over the nails. Cleats shall be 8″ apart. The lower edge of the fascia shall be held secure by a previously installed face edge strip of .040″ thickness Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy metal in continuous 8′-0″ lengths with ends of each length lapped (not soldered) 2″. Edge strips shall be fastened to construction with zinc coated nails 4″ o.c. and fascia gravel stop shall be loosely locked to same.

(a) When .020″ thickness Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy is specified for fascia gravel stop, expansion joints shall be provided at intervals of not more than 8′-0″. Face nailing of fascia gravel stops will not be permitted.

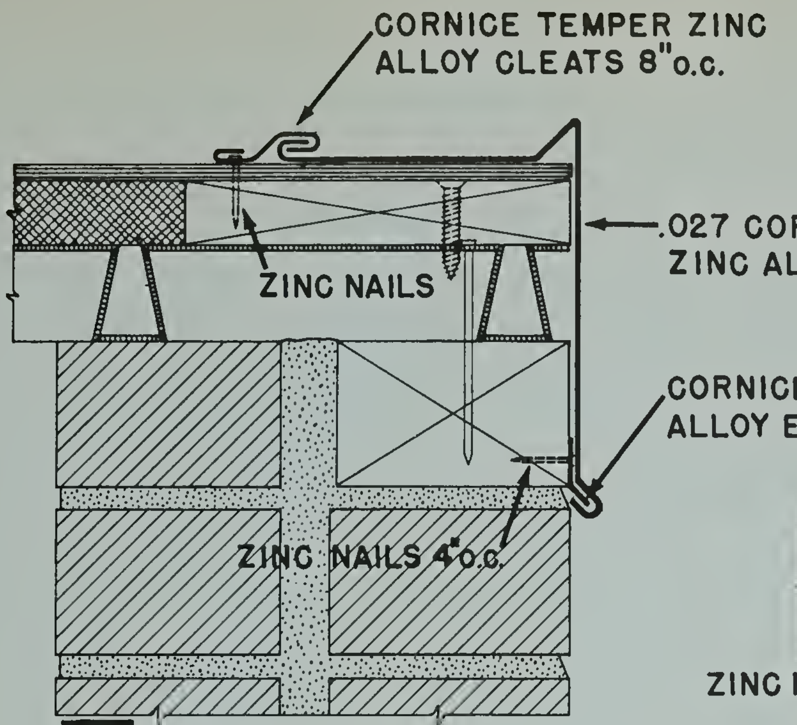
(b) When .027″ thickness and heavier Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy is specified for fascia gravel stop, expansion joints shall be provided at intervals of approximately every 16′-0″ with a ½″ clearance. Each joint midway between expansion joints will be joined by a ¾″ locked and soldered seam. Expansion joints shall be filled with an approved non-hardening mastic or caulking compound. Where long straight runs of fascia gravel stops occur there shall be an expansion joint not more than approximately 16′-0″ from any internal or external corner. Straight runs of less than 16′-0″ and more than 8′-0″ shall have an expansion joint at the center of the run. Face nailing of fascia gravel stops will not be permitted.

(Nailing of roof flanges of fascia gravel stop is used as an optional method of fastening when cleats are not specified.)

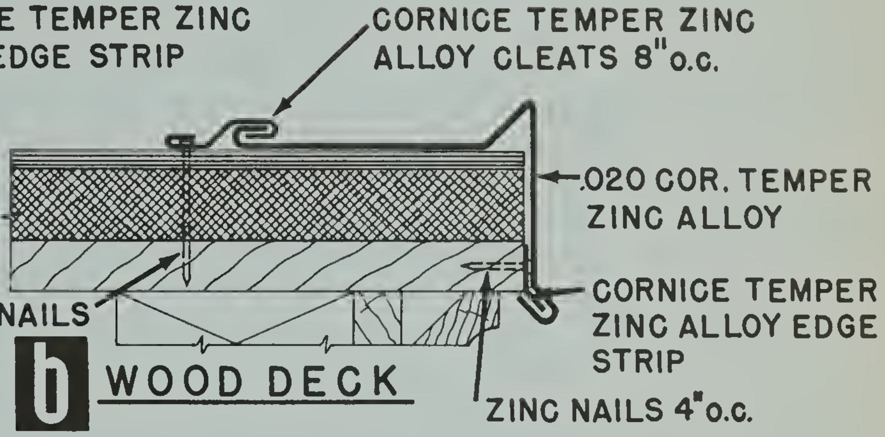
GRAVEL STOPS

Plates No. 1 and 2 illustrate various suggested methods of application of gravel stops and fascias. In all cases note that gravel stops and fascias are secured to the structure by means of cleats and edge strips. The various types of expansion joints shown on Plate No. 5 are necessary in the design of gravel stops and fascias to provide for vital expansion and contraction to avoid unsightly buckling.

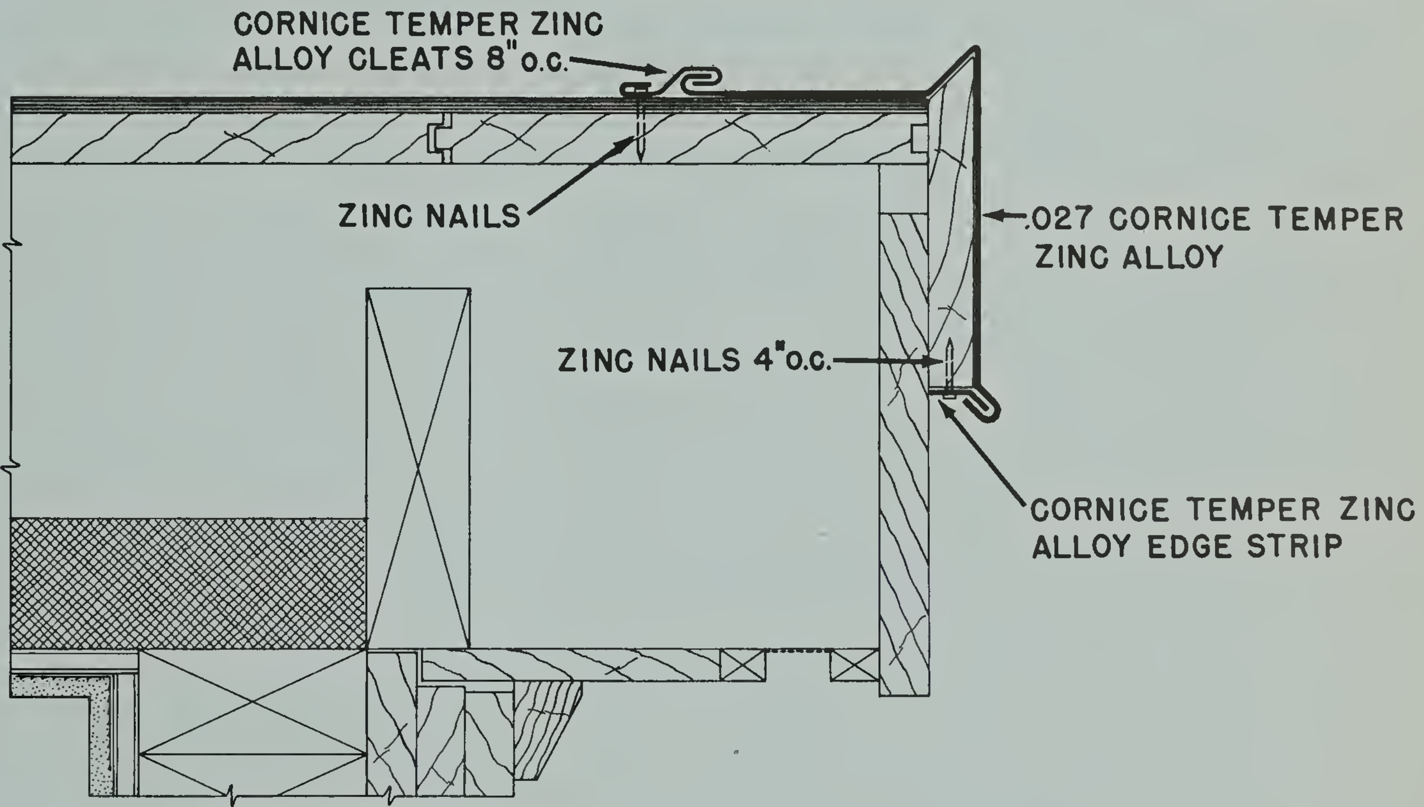
Thickness of metal must necessarily be heavy enough and in proportion to the type and scope of work required and, therefore, it is suggested that gravel stops and fascias 5″ or less may be formed in .020″ thickness Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy. Fascias and gravel stops over 5″ shall be formed from not less than .027″ thickness Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy.


CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 8" o.c.
.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
ZINC NAILS
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP
ZINC NAILS 4" o.c.

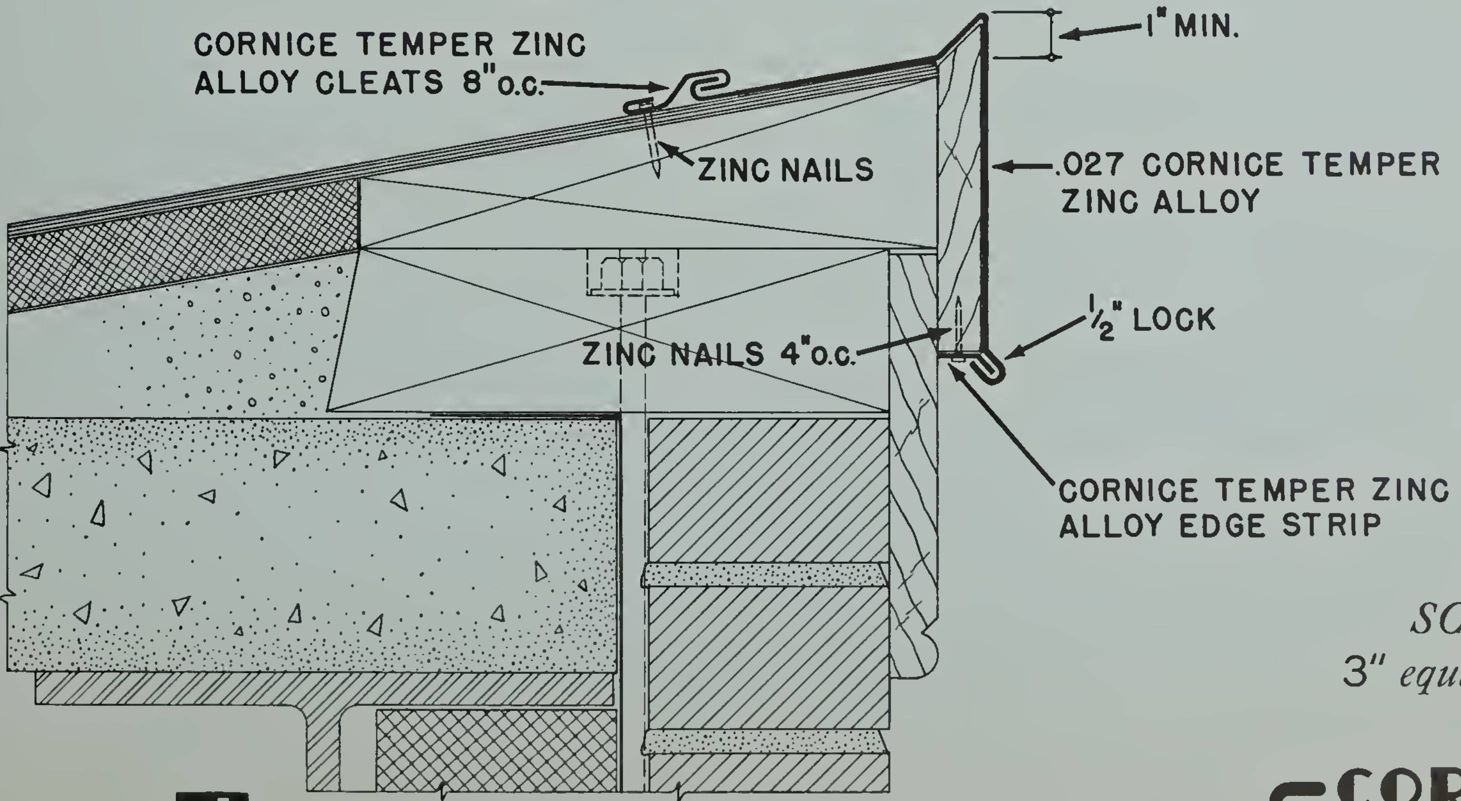
a STEEL DECK


CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 8" o.c.
.020 COR. TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
ZINC NAILS
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP
ZINC NAILS 4" o.c.

b WOOD DECK


CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 8" o.c.
ZINC NAILS
.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
ZINC NAILS 4" o.c.
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP

c WOOD DECK


1" MIN.
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 8" o.c.
ZINC NAILS
.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
½" LOCK
ZINC NAILS 4" o.c.
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP

d CONCRETE DECK

SCALE
3" *equal to* 1'-0"

CORNICE ZINC ALLOY TEMPER ®

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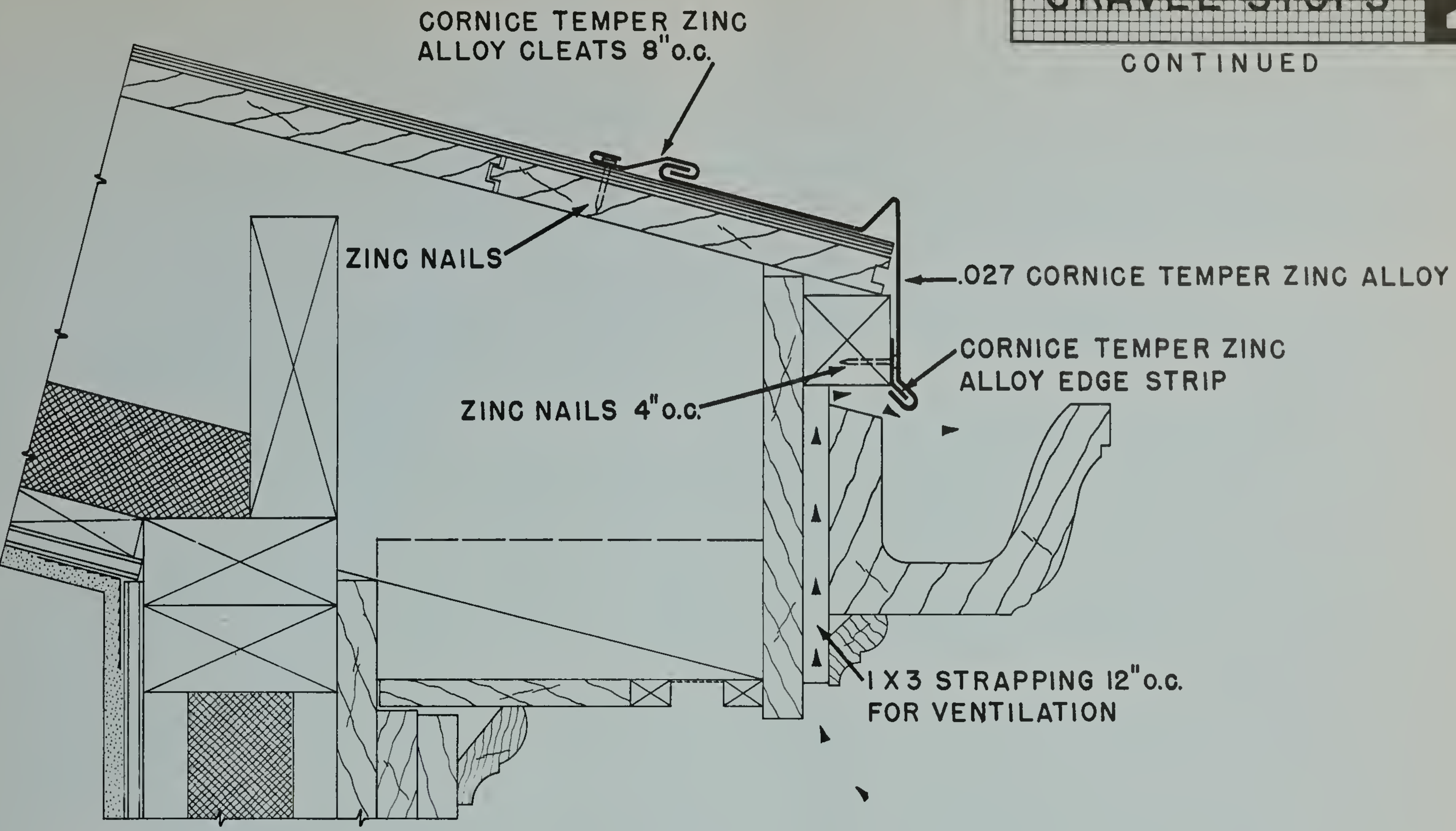
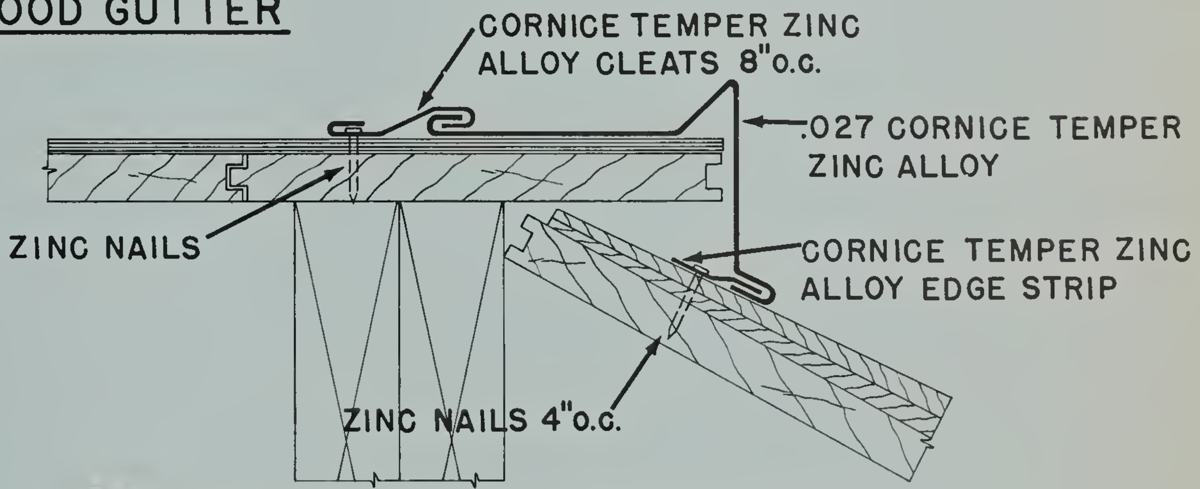
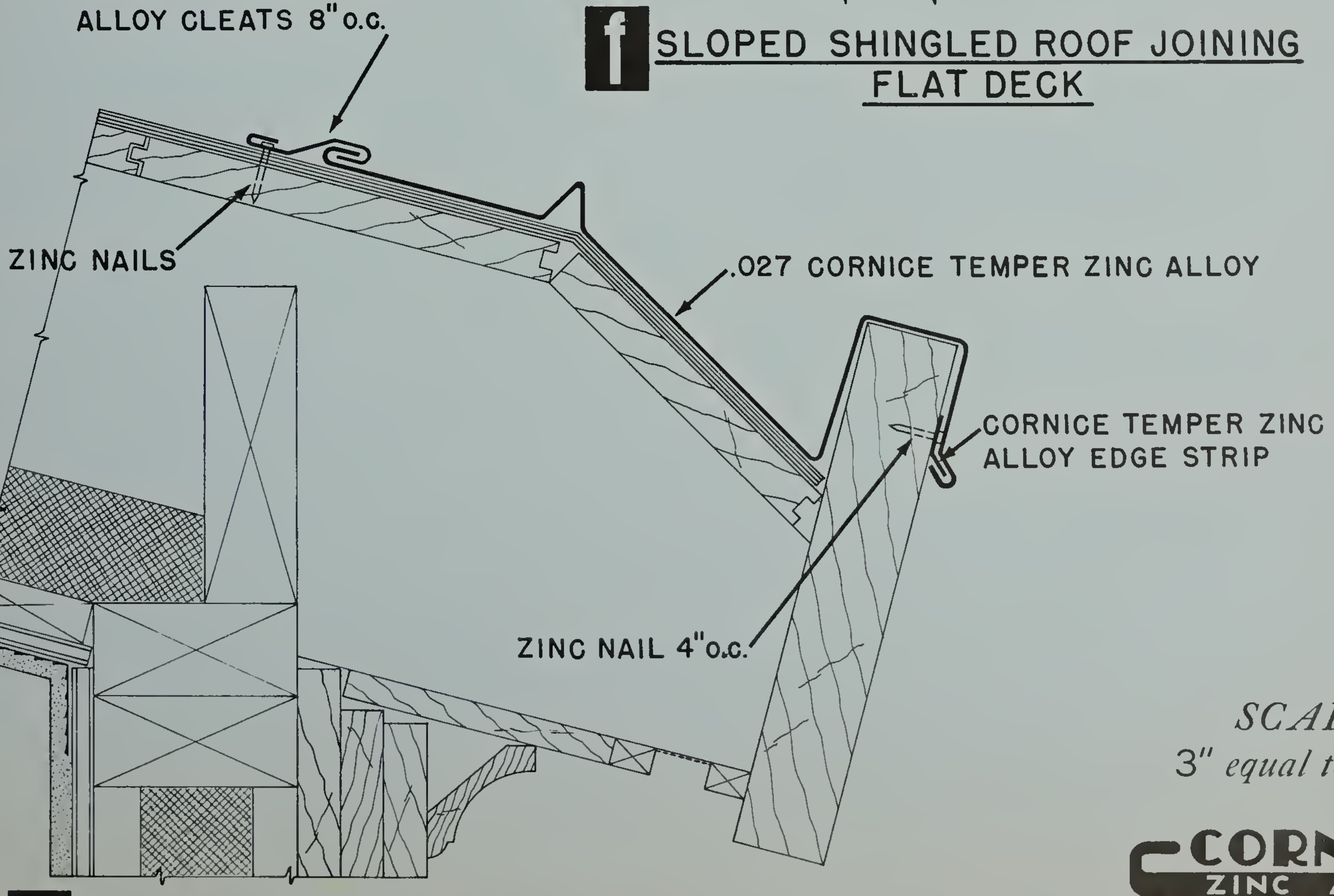

CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 8" o.c.
ZINC NAILS
.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP
ZINC NAILS 4" o.c.
1 X 3 STRAPPING 12" o.c. FOR VENTILATION

e SLOPED ROOF WITH WOOD GUTTER


CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 8" o.c.
.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
ZINC NAILS
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP
ZINC NAILS 4" o.c.

f SLOPED SHINGLED ROOF JOINING FLAT DECK


CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 8" o.c.
ZINC NAILS
.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP
ZINC NAIL 4" o.c.

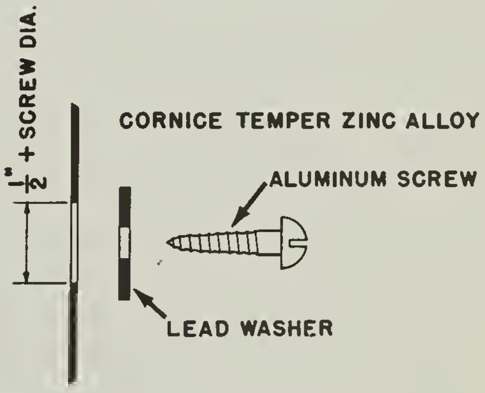
g SLOPED ROOF WITH BUILT-IN GUTTER

SCALE
3" equal to 1'-0"

SUGGESTED SPECIFICATIONS FOR COPING COVERS

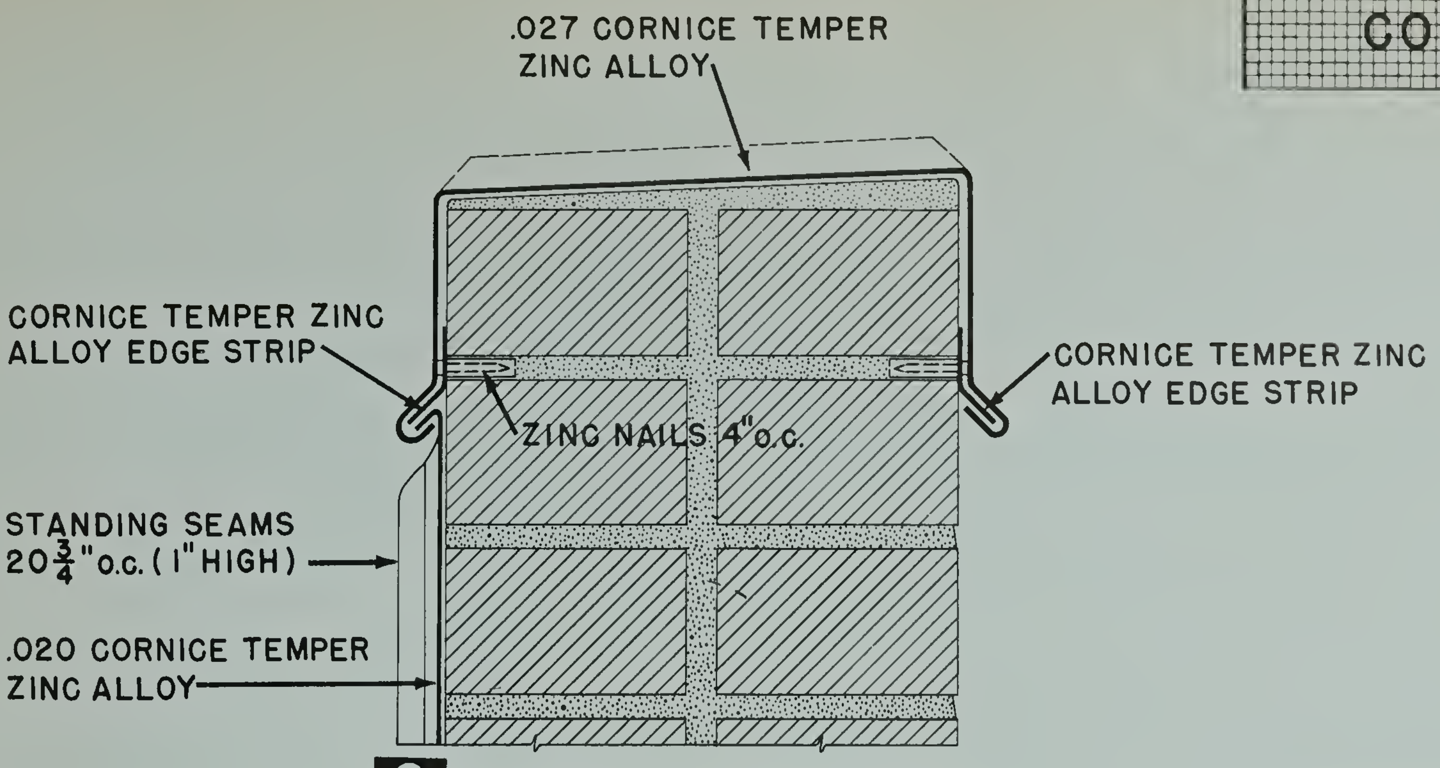
Coping covers shall be formed from .027″ or .032″ Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy sheets in 8′-0″ lengths. A 1½″ loose lock expansion joint filled with a non-hardening mastic or caulking compound, or a standing seam will occur at intervals of approximately every 16′-0″, and each joint midway between expansion joints will be joined by a ¾″ locked and soldered seam. The coping cover shall be secured in place to a previously installed edge strip. Edge strips shall be formed from .040″ thickness Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy and fastened to wood construction with zinc coated nails 4″ o.c.; on masonry construction with screws in lead plugs 10″ o.c. The outside or face side of the coping shall be hooked ¾″ over the edge strip in the same manner as the face. In long straight runs of coping there shall be an expansion joint not more than 16′-0″ from any internal or external corner. Straight runs of less than 16′-0″ and more than 8′-0″ shall have an expansion joint at the center of the run.

When necessary to make installation of coping covers at temperatures of below 50°, the roof side of the coping cover shall be fastened directly to masonry (without the use of edge strips) with screws and washers not more than 12″ o.c. Lead or neoprene washers may be used. Provide oversized holes in metal (½″ plus diameter of screw) when using screws and washers to allow for expansion and contraction.

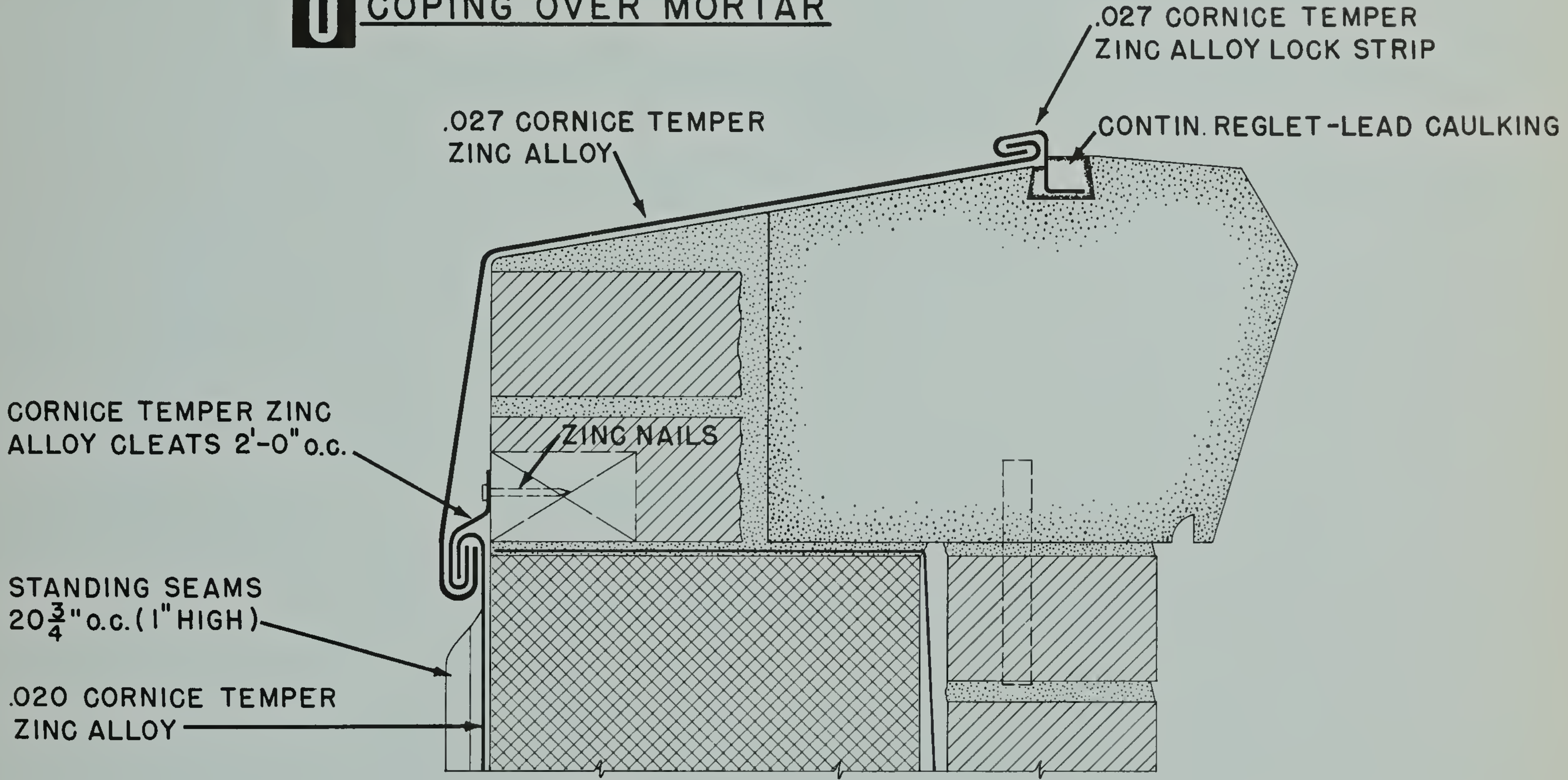


COPINGS

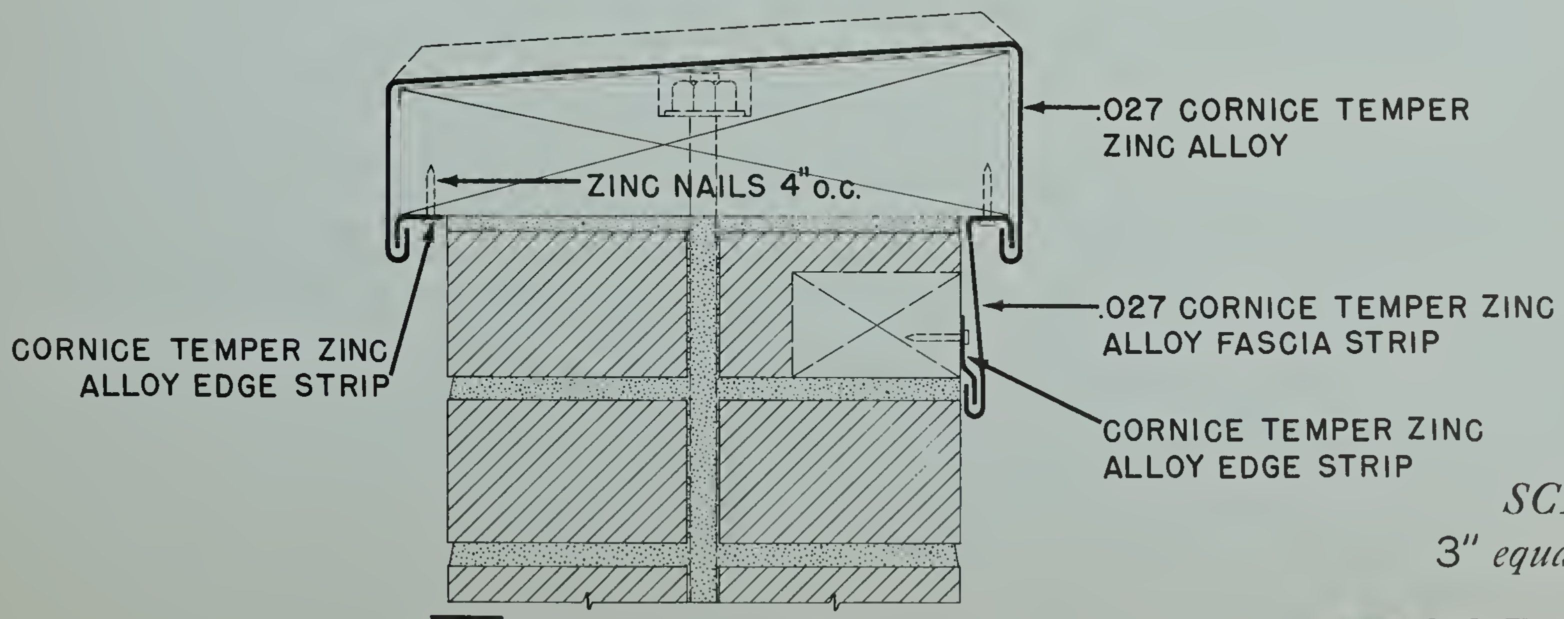
Plate No. 3 illustrates suggested methods for covering copings to insure protection against melting snows, seepage and wind driven rains.


.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP
ZINC NAILS 4" o.c.
STANDING SEAMS 20¾" o.c. (1" HIGH)
.020 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY

a COPING OVER MORTAR


.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY LOCK STRIP
CONTIN. REGLET-LEAD CAULKING
.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 2'-0" o.c.
ZINC NAILS
STANDING SEAMS 20¾" o.c. (1" HIGH)
.020 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY

b COPING OVER STONE


.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
ZINC NAILS 4" o.c.
.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY FASCIA STRIP
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP

c COPING OVER WOOD

SCALE
3" equal to 1'-0"

CORNICE
ZINC ALLOY
TEMPER ®
THE CHOMES COMPANY, INC., BOSTON, U.S.A.

SUGGESTED SPECIFICATIONS FOR PARAPET STANDING SEAM SHEATHING

Parapet standing seam sheathing or lining is made from 24″ wide sheets of .020″ or .027″ thickness Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy.

Standing seams, 1″ high and 20¾″ o.c., extend vertically up on the wall for the full length of the sheathing pans.

The lower end of the sheathing pans terminate in a ¾″ folded edge and are hooked to previously installed .027″ thickness Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy cleats.

The upper end of the sheathing pans terminate in a ¾″ folded edge. Cleats spaced 12″ apart shall be hooked into the folded edge and fastened to masonry surface with zinc coated nails when wood bricks or nailing blocks are provided. Aluminum screws with lead washers in lead plugs 10″ apart shall be used when applied direct to masonry. Where through wall flashing is punctured by a dowel, the joint around the dowel should be sealed with a mastic compound.

BASE FLASHING

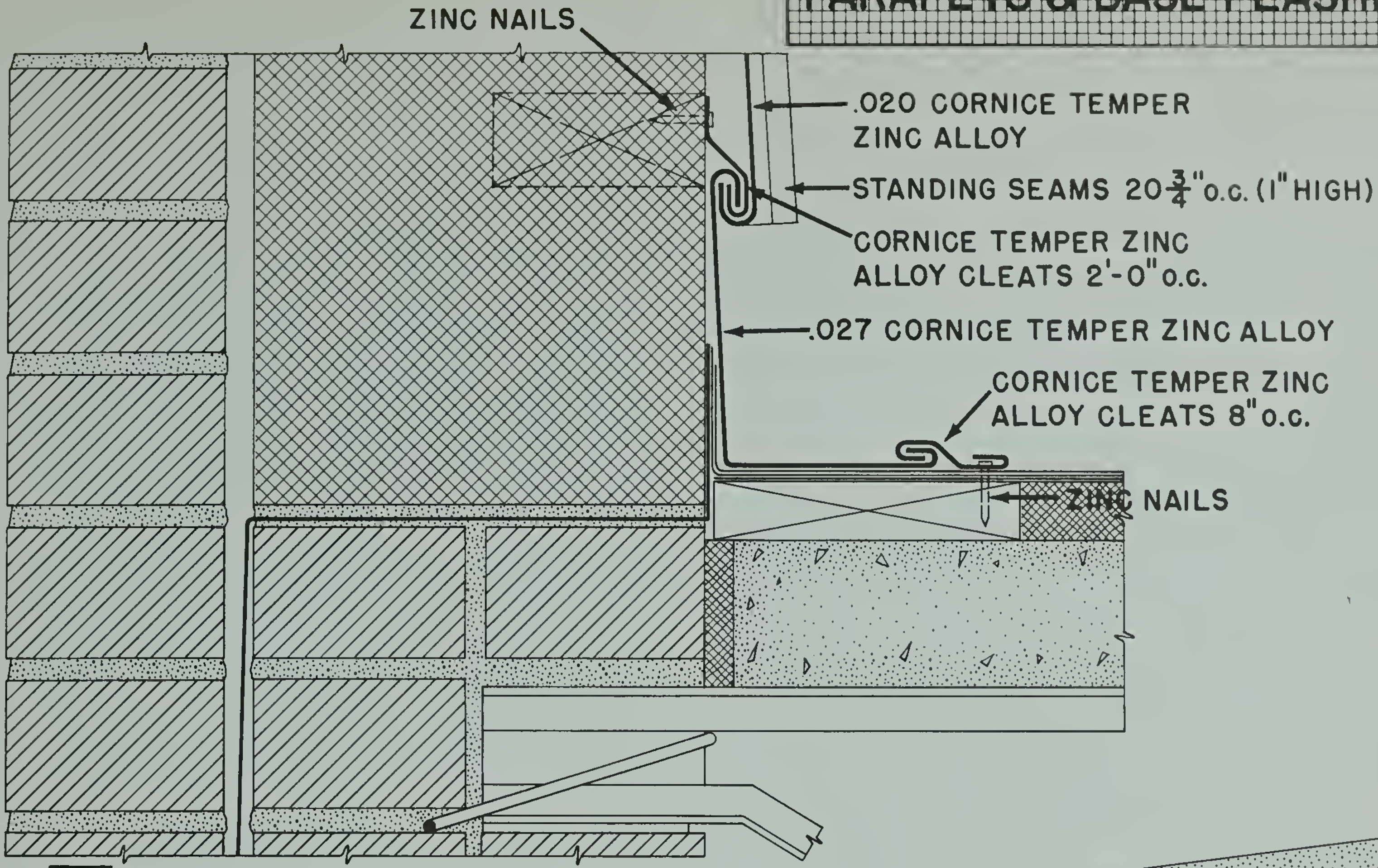
Base flashings are made from 8′ long pieces of .027″ or .032″ thickness Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy. A 3¼″ wide loose lock seam expansion joint filled with a non-hardening mastic or caulking compound will occur at approximately every 16′-0″ interval, and each joint midway between expansion joints will be a ¾″ locked soldered seam. In long straight runs, there shall be an expansion joint not more than 16′-0″ from any internal or external corner.

Flashing will extend vertically up on the wall a minimum of 8″ and/or 1″ below the cap flashing. The vertical leg shall be secured to the surface with zinc coated nails 4″ o.c., or aluminum screws with lead washers in lead plugs spaced 10″ apart. The screw holes shall be ½″ plus the diameter of the screw.

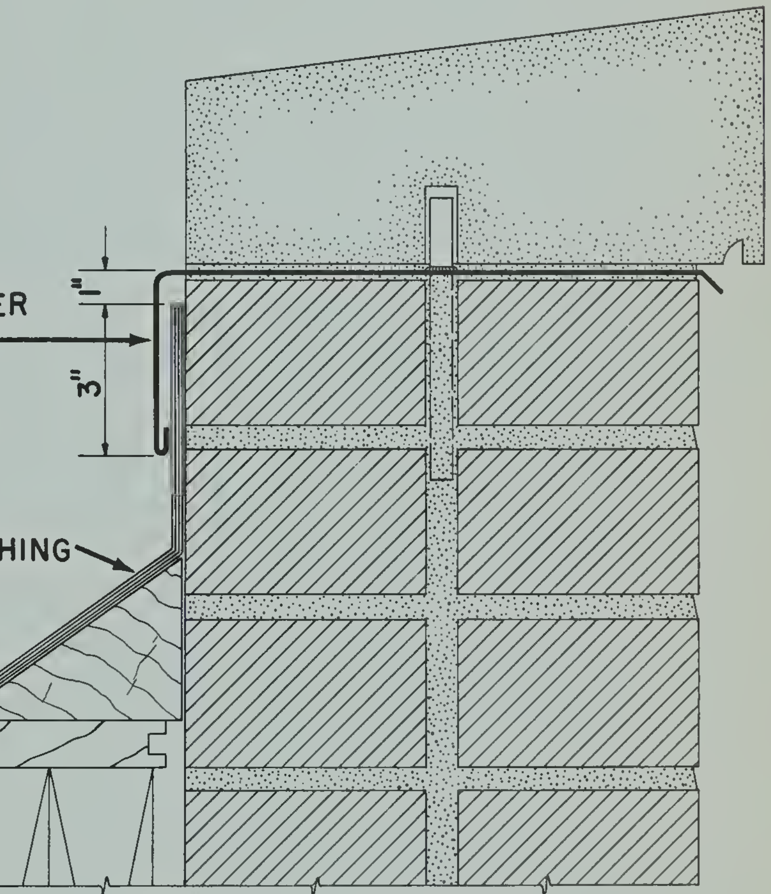
The horizontal leg shall extend out on the roof not less than 4″ and terminate in a ½″ folded edge. Cleats spaced 8″ o.c. shall be hooked into the folded edge of the horizontal flange and nailed to the roof deck with two zinc coated nails.

PARAPET & BASE FLASHINGS

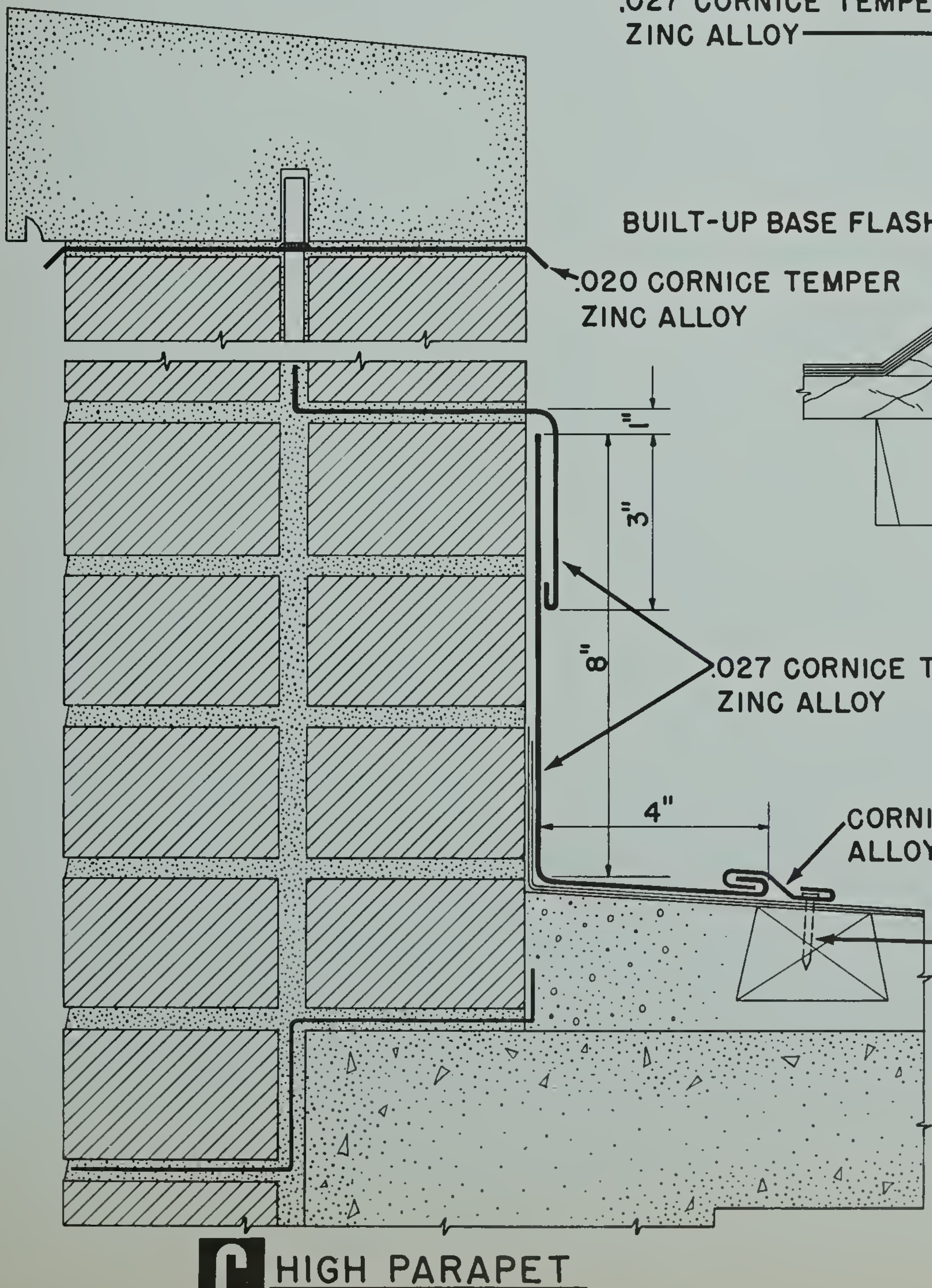
Plate No. 4 illustrates Parapets and Base Flashings in suggested designs for proper installation of Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy metal.


ZINC NAILS
.020 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
STANDING SEAMS 20¾" o.c. (1" HIGH)
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 2'-0" o.c.
.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 8" o.c.
ZINC NAILS

a PARAPET WITH SHEATHING



b LOW PARAPET

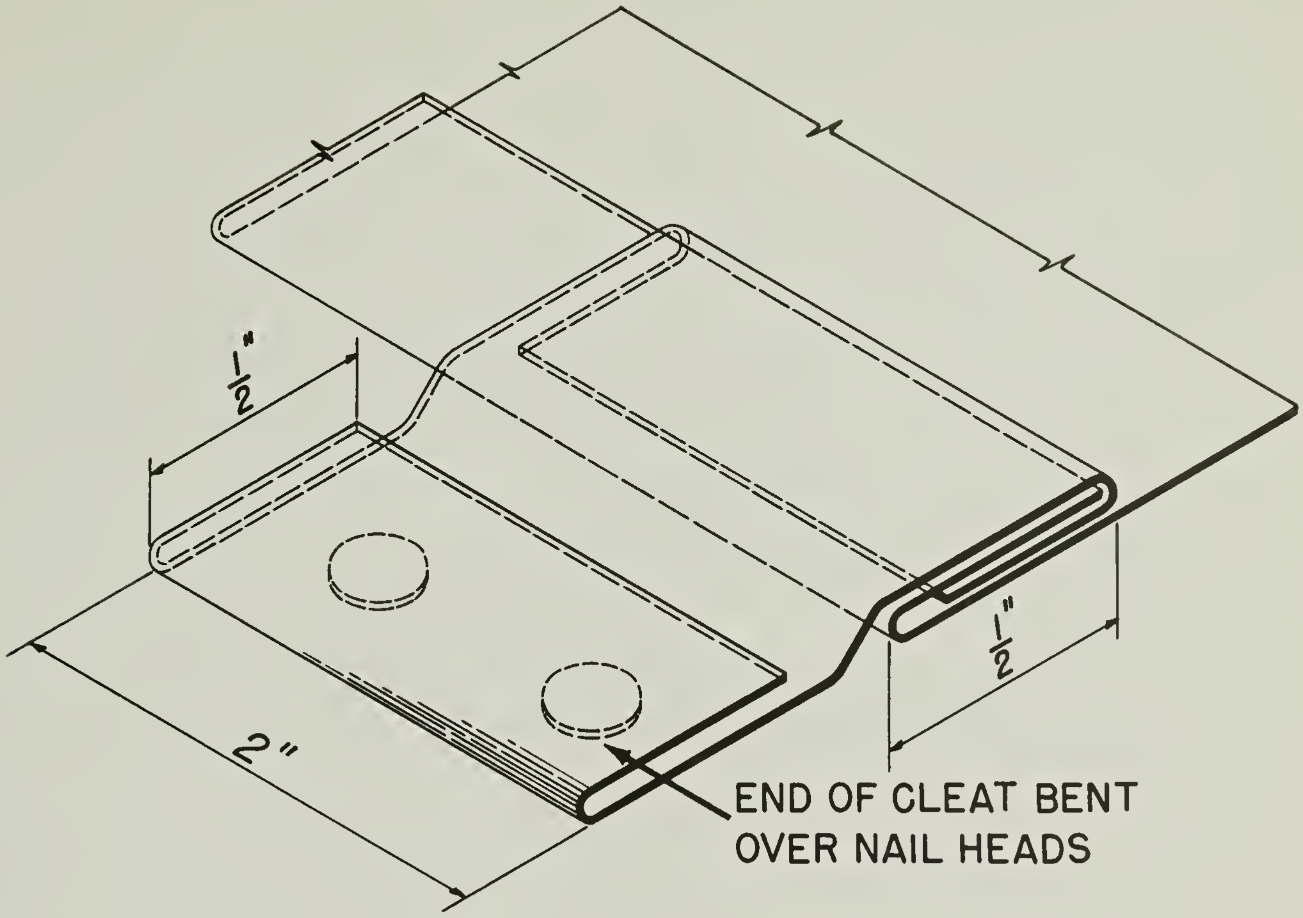

.020 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
1"
3"
8"
.027 CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
4"
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS 8" o.c.
ZINC NAILS

c HIGH PARAPET

SCALE
3" *equal to* 1'-0"

CORNICE ZINC ALLOY TEMPER ®
THE CHOMES COMPANY, INC. BOSTON, U.S.A.

CLEATS



The above detail illustrates a typical Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy cleat, and the approved method of fastening. Cleats shall be formed from .027 thickness Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy, and spaced not more than 8″ apart.

Cleat fastenings are essential to the proper installation of Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy to permit movement of the sheet metal due to varied temperature changes.

Cleats shall be not less than 2″ wide as shown in the above drawing and shall be fastened to the roof deck with two zinc coated nails. The nails spaced approximately 1″ apart on the edge of the cleat, and the cleat bent over the exposed nail heads to prevent breaking of roof layers.

(Nailing of roof flanges of fascia gravel stop is used as an optional method of fastening when cleats are not specified.)

JOINTS AND SEAMS

Plate No. 5 shows various details necessary to provide for expansion and contraction of Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy as heretofore mentioned.

> NOTE: *When .020″ Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy is specified, expansion joints shall be provided at intervals of not more than 8′ apart with ¼″ clearances at each slip joint.*
>
> *When .027″, .032″ or .040″ Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy is specified, expansion joints shall be provided at intervals of not more than 16′ apart with ½″ clearance at each slip joint.*

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate in detail suggested expansion joint for gravel stop and fascia.

Figure 3 is not only a decorative but practical type of expansion joint. This detail is often used when window walls are designed with the accent on the vertical mullions.

Figures 4 and 5 provide various suggested types of lock seams at reglets.

Figures 6 and 7 indicate standard types of standing seams wherein both details provide for ample expansion and contraction as suggested above.

Figure 11 illustrates the manner in which expansion joints for base flashing is fabricated. Sections shall be loose locked and filled with mastic compound.

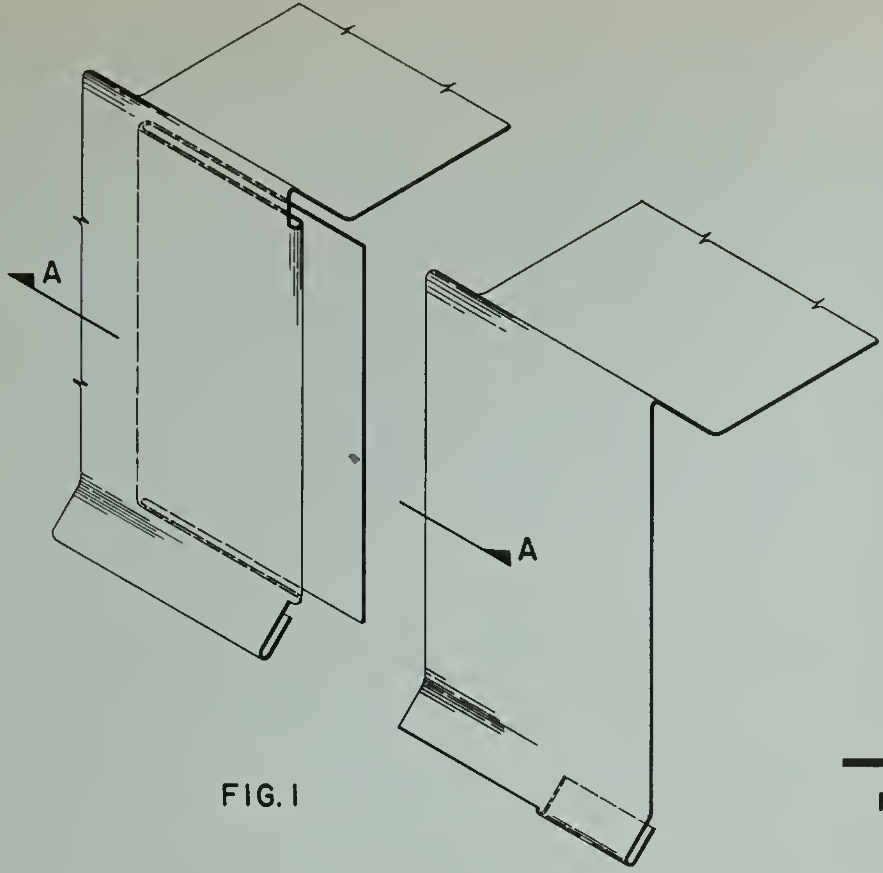
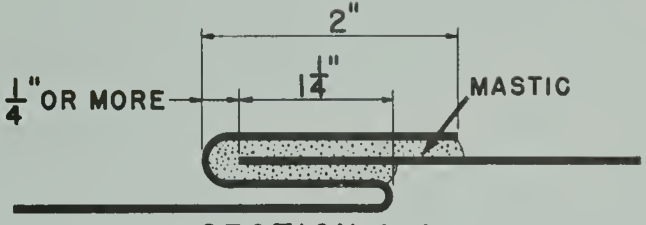


FIG. 1

FASCIA EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL



SECTION A-A
FIG. 2

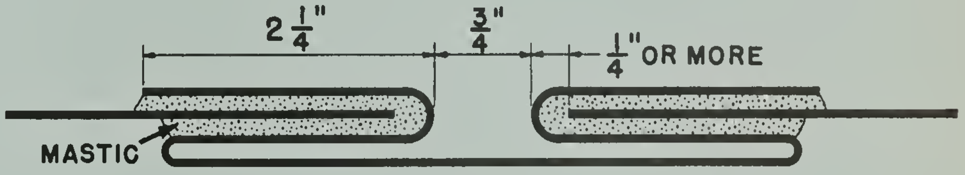


FIG. 3

a EXPANSION JOINTS

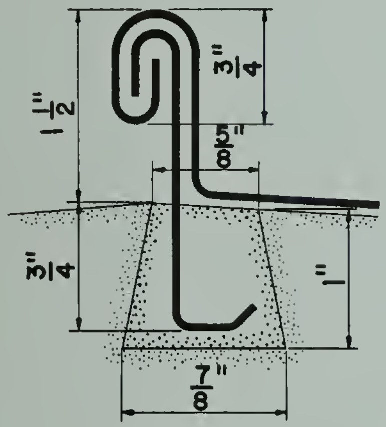


FIG. 4

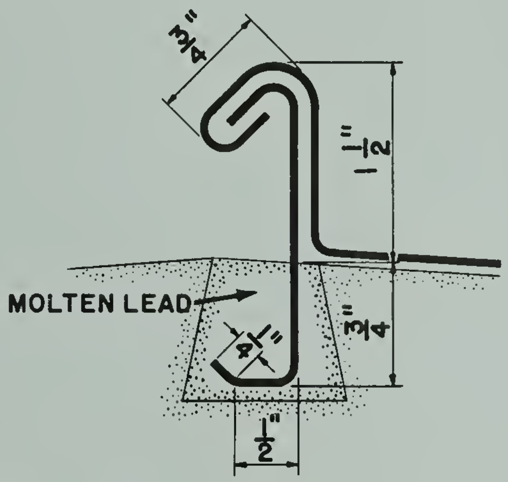


FIG. 5

b LOCK SEAMS AT REGLET

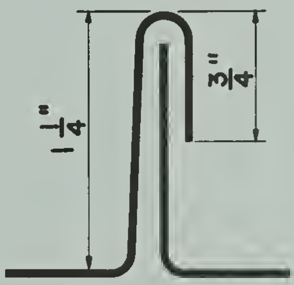


FIG. 6

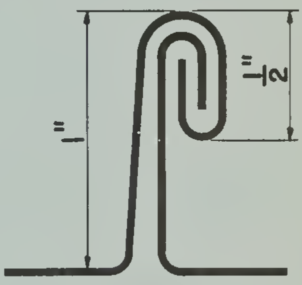


FIG. 7

c STANDING SEAMS

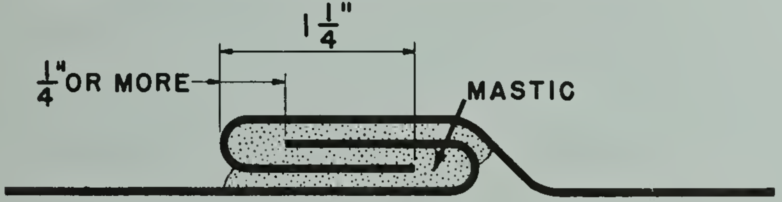


FIG. 8

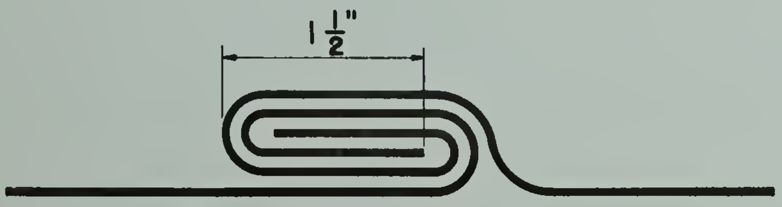


FIG. 9

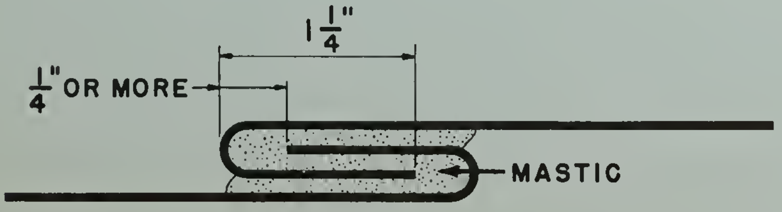


FIG. 10

d LOCK SEAMS

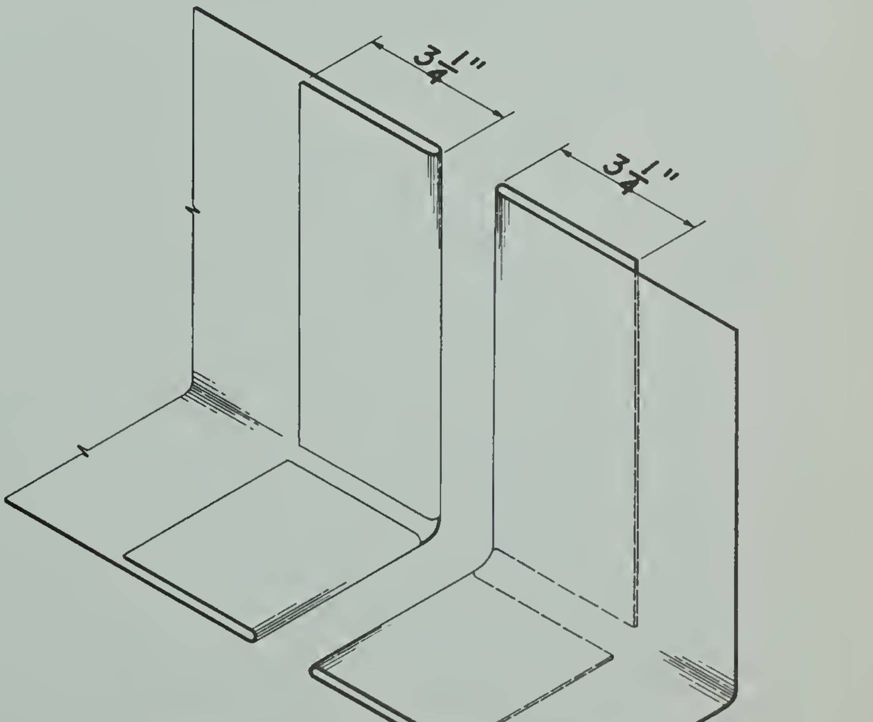


FIG. 11

BASE FLASHING
JOINT DETAIL

CORNICE
ZINC ALLOY
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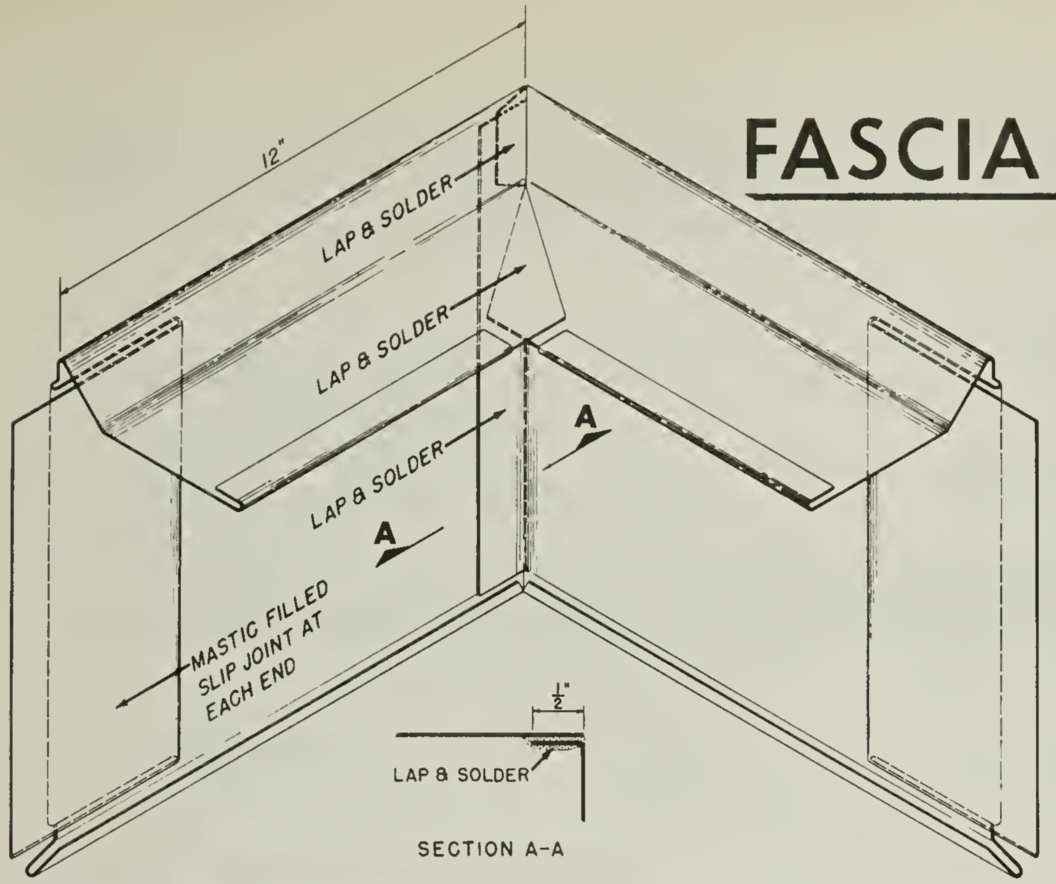


FASCIA CORNER DETAIL

An approved suggested method of constructing a weather tight fascia and gravel stop outside corner is shown in this drawing.

Corner Sections occurring on flat roof structures and installations will be similar in design to adjacent fascia and gravel stop.

The horizontal apron is cleated to the roof deck and outer lower drip edge is held securely to a previously nailed continuous edge strip as illustrated on Plate No. 1.

Each of the corner sections should be at least 12″ long with a slip joint assembly at each end. Details shown on Plate No. 5 indicate expansion joint designs. The slip joints on both corner sections shall be the full width of the vertical face of the fascia and filled with a mastic compound prior to receiving fascia and gravel stop edge.

Corner joints shall be formed by lapping and soldering as shown in above drawing. Section A-A demonstrates the suggested method of providing a weather tight lapped and soldered joint on the outer vertical face of the corner section.

(*Nailing roof flanges of fascia gravel stop is used as an optional method of fastening when cleats are not specified.*)

CURB FLASHING

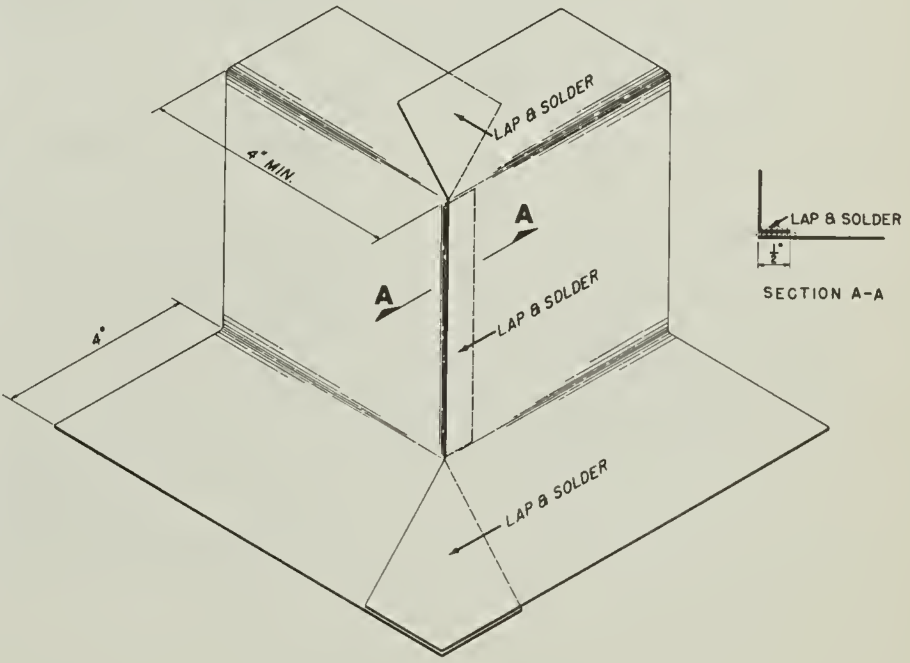
Curbs at roof projections such as skylights, hatches and ventilators shall be flashed with Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy as shown in this drawing.

Each corner piece occurring at curb projections should be at least 4″ long on each leg and extend horizontally on to the roof deck not less than 4″.

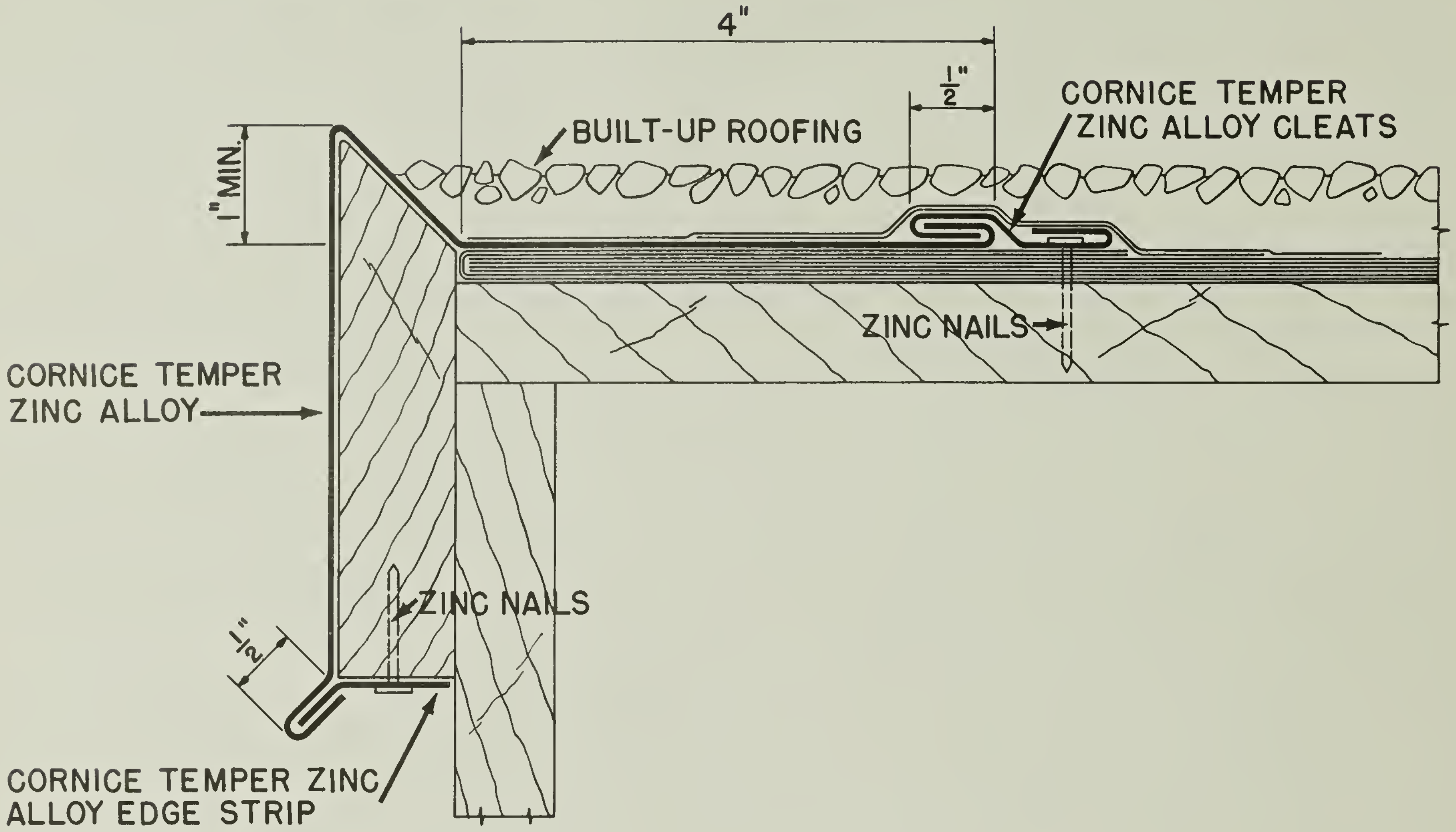
Corner pieces shall be secured after curb base flashing strips are installed by nailing the flanges to curb construction and roof deck. Zinc coated nails spaced 4″ o.c. are recommended.

Corner pieces shall be formed by lapping and soldering as shown in this drawing. Section A-A demonstrates a suggested method of providing a weather tight lapped and soldered joint on the outer vertical face of the corner piece.

Unnecessary bending of Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy should be avoided on the job. This illustrated corner piece can be formed and soldered in the sheet metal shop and be ready for easy installation on the job.



FASCIA DETAIL WITH BUILT-UP ROOFING


4"
½"
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY CLEATS
BUILT-UP ROOFING
1" MIN.
ZINC NAILS
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY
ZINC NAILS
½"
CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY EDGE STRIP

This illustration is intended to show the Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy metal sections used for a typical weather-tight installation of a fascia gravel stop and the placement of the horizontal flange in relation to roofing plies.

After the fascia gravel stop is secured in place, the upper surface of the apron is coated with a pitch base paint and two strips of 15 lb. felt are applied.

Nailing roof flanges of fascia gravel stop is used as an optional method of fastening when cleats are not specified.

physical properties OF CORNICE TEMPER ZINC ALLOY

specific gravity	**7.14**
weight, lbs per cu. inch	**0.257**
tensile strength, lbs per sq. inch	**27000 to 37000**
elongation	**39% to 53%**
15^{T} Rockwell hardness	**63 to 66**
thermal coefficient of expansion, per degree F.	**0.000015**

THICKNESSES and WEIGHTS		
decimal thickness	weight per sq. ft.	
	ounces	pounds
.020	12	.75
.027	16	1.0
.032	19	1.2
.040	24	1.5
.064	39	2.4

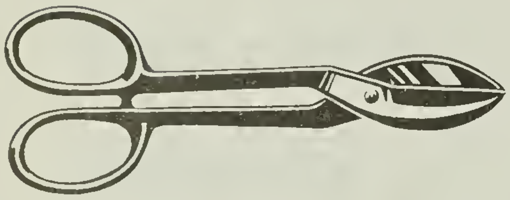
EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION:

Constantly changing temperatures cause expansion and contraction of practically all building materials. The torrid heat of a summer day or freezing temperatures of winter can exert violent reactions by the movement of a roofing material and these facts must be considered in the design of a roof structure with ample allowance for expected temperature changes.

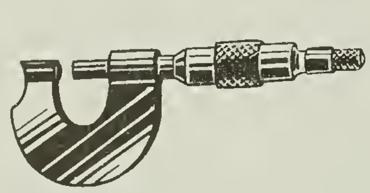
The linear movement of Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy is .220 inches per eight foot length for a temperature range of 150° F. Proper provision for the expected thermal movement is suggested by designing expansion joints wherever outlined in our specifications.

GENERAL NOTES

All the suggested details, drawings and specifications contained herein have been based on practical experience with Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy metal.



Since we are unable to control or supervise workmanship of our metal, we cannot assume any responsibility for improper or careless installation which might result in failures.

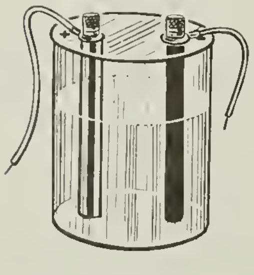


When Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy metal is designed into a structure, it is necessary to consider the thickness and shape to be heavy enough, and in proportion to, the type and scope of work required to provide maximum service.

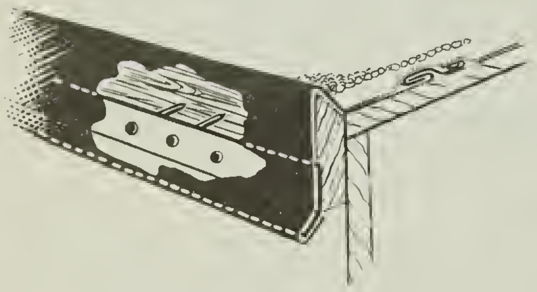
We do not recommend sharp tight angle bends when forming Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy. All bends should be rounded. Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy should be formed only when the metal is above 50° F.

For best soldering results, the iron should be moderately hot to flow solder and applied no longer than necessary.

Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy can be installed in direct contact with lumber in general. The exception, however, is redwood or cedar, and our metal should be fully coated with asphaltum paint when in contact with these woods because of their high acid content.

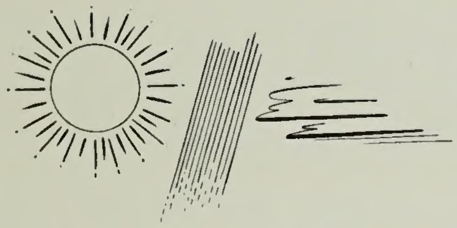


Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy requires no protection when in direct contact with lead, tin, aluminum or galvanized steel. All other metals in direct contact with Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy will result in galvanic corrosion, and sufficient layers of insulation are necessary between dissimilar metals for full protection against corrosion.

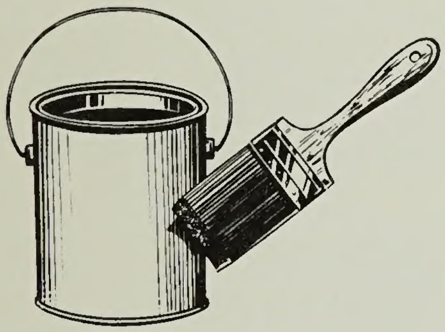


We do not recommend any designs of Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy that require face nailing of our metal. Face nailing will prevent expansion or contraction movement of Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy metal due to varied temperature changes.

GENERAL NOTES



Weathering by nature develops an attractive pewter gray (zinc carbonate) coating on Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy which is a permanent protection and finish that will not run or stain adjacent areas of the structure. Dulling the bright mill finish of our metal can be hastened, when desired, by washing Cornice Temper Zinc Alloy with a solution of 5% nitric acid after installation.



When an architectural decorative color is desired paint may be applied after metal surface has been prepared with a zinc oxide base paint primer. A second coat of a good quality outside paint may then be applied in the desired color.

NOTES

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